

EL PASO HERALD

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Dedicated to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that evil shall not thrive unopposed.

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Dead, In Line of Duty

MAYOR ROBINSON'S tragic death, coupled with the death of fireman Ware, brings a sharp pang to every citizen, and grief is universally expressed. It is a horrible way to go out of life, and the suddenness of the disaster is terrible—its consequences hard to realize. The city is dazed, and only by degrees can it come to a full understanding of the measure of this great sacrifice.

Mayor Robinson was a faithful and conscientious public servant. He did not seek the office and he was not spoiled by the honors thrust upon him. He took the people into his confidence, and was never arrogant or aloof in his dealings with the public. The mayor gave the public's problems his earnest attention, and was never satisfied unless the public interests were fully protected.

Mayor Robinson was an old timer in these parts, and had risen from the ranks. He began early to work for his own support, and learned the trade of telegrapher, making his way successfully in railroad employ. Many years ago he entered the brick business here and built up a strong and lucrative industry. He had from time to time interested himself in other enterprises, and was recognized as a cautious, conservative, and capable business man.

His loss will be felt deeply in this community both as a valuable citizen and as the chief executive of the municipal government. He was beloved by many loyal friends, and his service as mayor was devoted singly, in the best light he could bring to bear upon them, to the public interests as he believed them to be.

In the line of duty, he died, and the city is plunged in mourning. To the late mayor is due much of the credit for reaching the very advantageous settlement of the water problem, and there is the more pathos in his death by reason of the fact, that the water question has been a heavy burden on his mind and his spirits for months, and he had just succeeded in relieving himself of the weight of it when his life was crushed out.

The Maria, Tex., Light, a comparatively new paper, drops into poetry in summoning the clan to a get-together meeting, remarking, "We sleep and dream while others are awake, we overlook rich treasures which others quickly take." And the sentiment is widely applicable.

Key rate! What memories the words conjure up.

Effect of High License

THE effect of high license on the number of places selling liquor is seen in the experience of Baltimore, where the local license was successively raised from \$250 in 1907 to \$500 in 1908, \$750 in 1909, and \$1000 in 1910. In 1907 under the low license the number of liquor merchandizing places including hotels and clubs was 2433; the next year the number had dropped to 2058, the following year to 1703, and this year under the \$1000 license the number is only 1452, or a reduction of 1000 liquor dispensaries in three years.

With the reduction in number came also a marked improvement in the character of the places, with a reduction of disorder of all kinds in connection with the saloon business. The income from license fees, however, increased nearly 2-1/2 times in those same three years, showing that the license could be raised still more to the advantage of the city, and without reducing the number of saloons below the number required to care for the normal legitimate traffic.

In Cloudcroft El Paso has an asset of tremendous value that will become more valuable with each year that passes. Cloudcroft deserves the unanimous cooperation of El Pasoans in developing the wonderful playground for the benefit of all.

About That Juarez Sewer

JUAREZ city is entitled to great credit for installing a sanitary sewer system, but there is some doubt whether El Paso will welcome having the sewage emptied in her front yard.

It looks as if a get-together meeting might prove profitable. Indeed, the wise arrangement would be to use the disposal plants jointly until Juarez can afford one of her own.

We are spending \$100,000 to get rid of just this nuisance, and it is time the river ceased to be regarded as a proper sewer discharge. It is dry a large part of the time and will be dry oftener, and drier when it is dry, after the big dam is built and the flood waters disposed of.

Better take thought now at the start, and make no costly mistake.

When you patronize home industries you not only keep the money at home, but you help build up industries that will attract outside money for investment and trade. When you buy elsewhere what you can buy at home, you are foolishly wasting your working capital.

The Railroads Anybody's Meat

IT IS the fashion to abuse the railroads, and many people are just now taking a whack at the roads because they are establishing a publicity bureau in Washington to carry on a national campaign of education as to the necessity of higher freight rates.

If the railroads were to establish a secret lobby at the capital and try gum edge work about the government buildings their efforts might justly be questioned, but the free and open announcement of the publicity bureau is the most complete confession that could be made of the dependence of the railroads on public opinion for just and equitable treatment, and of their recognition of the right of public control.

Publicity bureaus and campaigns of education will do good all around. They can be feared only by the fanatics among the politicians who depend on unreasonable hate, prejudice, and ignorance to make good with their constituents.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

THE day is hot, and people stand and gasp like fishes on dry land. And every fellowman you meet will talk of nothing but the heat. And people swear, and swoon, and sweat, and only wish they might forget. And I, who've lived a hundred years, and sought throughout this vale of tears, all kinds of wisdom, do not care a cent for superheated air. I sit and read a rignarole of how Matt Henson found the pole. That dauntless man, of swarthy face, the hope and glory of his race, that dauntless man pursued his quest, through snowdrifts reading to his breast, and froze his feet and ears and nose, and lived on ice and sifted snows; and chillblains caught him when he slept, his tears were frozen when he wept. And when I've read a lot of dope about this frosty Ethiopia, I always wish that I was rolled in blankets, to keep-out the cold.

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MISSING (By Ronald Davis.)

The Herald's Daily Short Story

Spoofers was down on his luck. As he sat in the Albert coffee rooms meditating over a large tea he cast envious glances at the bickers and tencakes enjoyed by the men in regular work.

"Anythink in the piper, BHP?" said a man opposite to his pal. "Always a-garping down that little column, you are. 'Wot's the gine'?"

"It's two days later that Spoofers again entered the 'Albert.' He had disposed of half a mug of tea when Bill entered and briskly ordered coffee and a pair of kippers. A glimmer of a smile overspread his features as Bill, who sat opposite to him, turned to his favorite corner. He was reading a news item, which ran:

"20 pounds. Reward will be given for information of the whereabouts of John Walker, formerly of Newcastle. The missing man is of nautical appearance, aged about 40, red-haired, of slim build, has a scar over right eyebrow, tattoo stripes on back, and burn on left foot; has traveled abroad, but is believed to be in Canada. Information should be given to Hall Guff, Investigator, Guy Chambers, Hopper Street."

Except for the tattoo marks and the burn, which were not visible, this was a glaring description of Spoofers himself, who sat apparently unconscious of it in the corner.

Bill had just started on his first kipper when he happened to glance up and see open at the missing man thrust into the paper. He looked at it and then at Spoofers, who was staring at him with his hands crossed and a look of intense interest on his face.

"Spooners gave him one speedily by inquiry for particulars of a cheap lodging."

"I'm a stranger about here," he said. "Lodgings ain't so easy to find in London. 'Not like some of these places—Newcastle, for instance."

"Not 'vrou' know about Newcastle?" said Spoofers, delighted to find that Bill was obviously eating the bait.

"Not much," said Bill. "Ever bin there?"

"My 'ome," Spoofers said. "Bill hurriedly finished his tea and offered to show his new-found acquaintance to a lodging."

"Lor 'ere," he said, as they went up the street. "I might find you a shakedown in my own crib, if you ain't particular. I'm all on my own."

"Any corner will do me," said Spoofers, well pleased. "It's only for a night or two. I'm sailin' again soon as I can fix up a berth."

Bill was glad to have this information, and decided to communicate with the lawyer on the following morning. In the meantime Spoofers voluntarily offered the information that his name was Johnnie Walker, much to the delight of his host. They had missed the "Johnnie" in the evening when Spoofers apologized for being "out of funds," and asked Bill if he could trust to the honesty of a sailor man to pay him back from his first month's salary.

Feeling that the money was as good as in his pocket, Bill settled all scores. Tempted by the statements of his comrade, Ted picked up the paper that evening when he entered the Albert coffee rooms, and at once turned to the "Agony Column." The advertisement for John Walker excited him even more than it had done his friend Bill.

He seemed to remember having seen a man answering the description given and he had just died in the fire. The printed notice when Harry entered.

"Hallo!" said Harry, midway through a fried egg. "Old Bill bin at 'his paper' 'orn! Wonder wot his game is?"

"Thee 'orn' p'raps," said Ted. "While Ted was vainly approaching the public houses that night in hopes of running across the missing man Bill was making up a bed for Spoofers in the little room that served him as a kitchen."

"Haven't hurt your foot, I hope?" he said suddenly.

"That's an old trouble-burn on me," replied his guest.

With this information Bill went to bed. Not altogether satisfied, though, for during the evening, while under the influence of the copious refreshment supplied by his host, Mr. John Walker

had relieved himself of such revelations as were inconsistent with a seafaring career. This flaw in an otherwise unblemished personality kept Bill ever on his guard, and when midnight he heard the loud snoring of his guest, he slipped out of bed and took the liberty of personally examining that gentleman. He was surprised to find that Mr. John Walker's back was quite naked, and that the tattoo mark, and that his feet, both right and left, bore no mark of injury.

In the evening Bill met his friend Ted. Quite by chance Ted had heard of Spoofers' presence in Bill's room, and was excited thereby.

"Seen the paper, old man?" he said, expecting to hear at once of the luck discovery.

"Fact is," said Bill, putting two and two together and dividing the cause of the freemasonry and laboriously drew up something in pen and ink on a clean sheet of paper. After surveying it with much satisfaction, he carefully counted a small stock of money and went off with hurried footsteps.

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Government Control of All German Syndicates

XII.—THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 16.—The industrial development of the German empire dates from 1880, the year after the first protective tariff was enacted. The same genius for organization, the same capacity for thoroughness, the same subordination of the individual to the collective will which characterized the rehabilitation of Prussian military power under Von Bismarck, which obtained Prussian political dominancy under Bismarck, were applied to the problems of industrial development and trade expansion. When German union was accomplished in 1871, and when it had been made permanent, as Bismarck thought, by the forcible repression of the social democratic party, the whole attention of the state was turned toward its industries.

The protective tariff. The first movement was the erection of a protective tariff wall about the country. This resulted in relieving the German manufacturers from foreign competition, and permitted the application of the Prussian system of organization to business. As was planned and expected, there was an immediate tendency toward combinations of rival concerns resulting in the present system of cartels and syndicates, which in practically the same relation to Germany do the trust which American industries. The radical difference is that the German trusts were fostered and encouraged by the state, while the American trusts have had to contend with the pretended enmity of the government.

In Germany a cartel is an organization for fixing prices and determining conditions of sale, but leaving its component concerns free to exercise independent business, and to make much of little profit as the case may be.

The German syndicate is a more highly organized concern. It acts as the sales agent of its affiliated concerns and not only fixes prices but through the holding system exercises control over the distribution of profits. German business men, leading their own system of syndicates and cartels pretend to be horrified by the mere suggestion of the possibility of forming in Germany a trust of the type known as American type. However, the board of trade of the city of Essen, a quasi-public association, has recommended seriously the amalgamation in Germany of the coal and steel syndicates, suggesting that such a merger by negotiating an agreement with the American steel trust would be able to rule the whole world.

German vs. American Trusts. As a matter of fact the differences between the German syndicate and the American trust are even greater than is apparent on the surface. The German combinations were brought into existence by the deliberate, and well-considered action of the state, while the American combinations have resulted partly from economic evolution, partly from special public privileges, and partly from special private privileges. Germany made its laws in advance and required the industrial combinations to shape themselves to meet the requirements of the law, while the United States has not succeeded in dissolving and has not tried to regulate its trusts.

The German "trusts" are made the beneficiaries of tax laws, ship subsidies, and other special legislation enacted for their particular encouragement; but they are prohibited from preying upon weaker organizations within the confines of the German states. The German syndicate is permitted and encouraged to incorporate in itself every concern interested in any particular industry, but each individual concern must be taken in on terms of absolute equality. It is not permissible for a syndicate to crush a small independent competitor. The guaranteed rights of the small concern are protected by enforced and enforceable laws, both on the statute books and in the code of accepted business morals.

State Control of Railroads. The state owns or controls absolutely every means of transportation, and some years, passing Jim's grave, he sang again, "Lucky Jim, how I envy him."

Quite likely the Chicago bridegroom of today may soon sing that song as he passes by the grave of the best man who died of a broken heart.

No woman who would subject a discarded suitor to such an ordeal as a husband happy for many years, unless a great reformation comes about in her character.

There are more men who marry for real love than women. Few women are capable of a profound love, and, perhaps, are all the happier for not possessing that capability. Women love; they love themselves, and admire the men who show the good taste (according to their view) of loving them. Women love to be loved, and change Miss to Mrs. to have a home of their own; to prove to the world that they have won a man away from other women. Eight marriages in every ten in the civilized world are based on some self-absorbing love in the heart of the woman.

Man's Love the Greater. Sometimes this love grows in a woman's heart after marriage, and there have been cases known of the indifferent bride who became the devoted wife and later died of a broken heart because her husband ceased to care for her. While men begin marriage with greater and more unselfish love than most women, yet to few men is married life as it progresses the absorbing matter of romantic interest which it is to women. Hundreds of women have romantic ideas about marriage while not really loving deeply, and they suffer in their pride and in their affections when the romantic side of life is neglected by the men they marry.

There is much for a mature man to do with his life, even after he is disappointed in love. Whether he is single or married, he can find distraction with other women; he can find excitement in business and in clubs, and he can travel and go about the world and make himself welcome in many circles. The disappointed wife, after she passes her youth, has a less interesting outlook, and if she is inclined to be morbid and dwell upon her troubles she can easily reduce her vital powers and fall into a decline.

Time the Healer. Then death of a broken heart follows in time. But the avenues of distraction and usefulness are opening for women concerned in clubs, and the women who die of broken hearts will grow smaller in proportion.

A brilliant woman said to me recently: "Why do you not write on the folly and wickedness of women wasting their lives over a shattered love dream?"

neither by means of rebates, private car lines, nor superior influence as a large customer, can the great syndicate secure any advantage, whatever over the small manufacturer. When the great coal and steel syndicates succeed in convincing the national railway administration that a readjustment of freight rates is necessary to advance the interests of those two all-powerful combinations, the government will not fail to favor them. But at the same time the reduced rates are made available for the benefit of the smallest producer of coal or the most insignificant ironmaster in the empire.

Both syndicates and cartels are voluntary organizations of constituent companies, but in themselves they are not corporations. That is to say, the syndicate or cartel is not capitalized, but is controlled by a committee representing each constituent corporation, each of which remains under the control of its own separate set of stockholders. The German law does everything possible to encourage the formation of a syndicate to fix prices and to eliminate wasteful methods of unrestricted competition, but it will not permit such a syndicate to capitalize its cooperation nor to organize a holding company.

German Cooperation. If the German laws were in force in the United States, the steel trust would control an even greater percentage of the iron and steel industry than it now does, but there would be no "Steel Common" quoted on the stock exchange, and Mr. Carnegie would have no steel corporation bonds. The steel trust would be an amalgamation of all the once independent steel concerns, but it would be owned separately by the original stockholders. In other words, the German system encourages the cooperative industrial features of the American trust system, but prohibits its financial features.

There is considerable political opposition in Germany to the control of the industries by the syndicates and cartels, but it is not based upon any objection to their cooperative organization, nor does it proceed from any distrust of the theory of individualistic competition. It is rather a movement in opposition to the protective tariff, since it is voted in a demand that the tariff be so changed as to prohibit the possibility of the syndicates and cartels charging higher prices at home than they do abroad.

No Objection to Syndicates. On the whole there is little or no objection to the German syndicate system on account of its industrial features. The manufacturers, both large and small, approve because they profit by the elimination of throat-cutting competition and wasteful sales methods; the industrial combinations approve because syndication enables their employers to pay higher wages; the general public approves because it believes that the present prosperity of the country is the result of the prevailing system. Socially, workers are little or no enemy to the syndicates and cartels. The syndicate and plutocratic elements approve because it is to their financial interest, and the socialists approve because they believe that every industrial combination brings them nearer to the day when every thing is combined in the state.

As the government itself is sometimes a partner in the syndicates and cartels—the Prussian government owns 27 percent of the stock of the powerful potash syndicate—there is no concrete justification for the socialist position. The German banking system has felt the influence of the tendency toward industrial combinations, and syndicates of banks are partners in industrial syndicates. The banks are much more closely associated with the industries than they are in America, so closely in fact that it would be impossible for German banks to profit from the disastrous, baffling industrial concerns in times of panic.

Government Controls Business. Not only are the German syndicates (Continued on next page.)

Nine years of my own life went in this unprofitable manner—nine splendid years, when I might have been grasping opportunities for development and building a place for myself in the house of life. Instead I dragged through those years, feeling nothing was of any account since I had lost the man I loved. I realize today that had I won him I never have satisfied my mature ideal."

So, before any man or woman dies of a broken heart, it is well to wait, and work, and grow, and, perhaps, after a few years life will sound a pean of grateful remembrance of a miserable, but for what is really ours we never lose.

From Santa Fe (N. M.) New Mexican. A musical training equipment, has been bought for the public schools of El Paso, Texas. Thus the children of El Paso will be offered an advantage that the children of Santa Fe do not possess. It is true El Paso is much richer, but El Paso must educate ten times as many children in its public schools. Manual training is getting to be recognized as an essential in every efficient and well-balanced system of public education.

THE EXPLANATION. From Globe (Ark.) Silverbelt. The man who knows the fight game knows Jeffries was not drugged; The truth about the whole thing is that Jim was only sluggish.

BALLOON VS. STAGE. From Albuquerque (N. M.) Morning Journal. They might install a war balloon service between Silver City and Mogollon.

Metal market—Silver 67; lead \$2.60; copper 10 3-4; Mexican pesos, El Paso, 52; Juarez, 53.

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Abe Martin



It's cheaper to marry a girl that can't play the piano than it is to eat down town. Our humane society has asked constable Newt Plum to prohibit the movin' pictures of "Roosevelt in Africa."

14 Years Ago Today From The Herald Of This Date 1900.

The local Bryan club held a great medicine meeting on the plaza last night. McGinty's band and the Women's Quartette furnished music. Among the speakers were Capt. Bell and Juan Hart.

L. W. Hoyt of the Pecos valley is going to ship 250 tons of alfalfa to this place. Most of it will go to Mexico for the railway construction outfit. The price paid at the shipping point is about \$5.65 a ton.

John O'Neill and Martin McGurn returned from their trip to Ireland yesterday. The boys had "a fine large time" and maintained the character of visiting Americans in great shape.

Manuel Bauche, Mexican collector of customs at Juarez, is visiting in the City of Mexico, where he is consulting with the government in regard to the customs affairs.

Ed Orr arrived this morning from Ft. Worth. He went there on a visit, but found it too hot, and is now enjoying the mountain breezes of El Paso. The boys had "a fine large time" and maintained the character of visiting Americans in great shape.

Chief engineer Smith of the Corralito railway says the train is entirely clear for rapid pushing of the work, and all the teams and men possible will be secured and put to work.

Capt. Darby of the United States corps of engineers, arrived from New Orleans this morning. Chief engineer Ybarola of the Mexican international dam commission from the City of Mexico, also arrived. Both are in consultation preparing to begin